

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, colder. Monday fair; light to moderate northerly winds.

NO. 1982.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1912.—FORTY-SIX PAGES.

FIVE CENTS.

AMUNDSEN TELLS HOW BRAVE BAND MARCHED TO POLE

Detailed Recital of Their
Fight Comes from
Antipodes.

AT "TOP" THREE DAYS

Many Observations Were Taken by
Hardy Explorers While They Re-
mained at Their Destination.

Robert, Tasmania, March 8.—The recital of the march of Amundsen and his little band to the south pole is a graphic but simple story of extraordinary achievement as told by a modest leader, whose men are as unemotional as his captain. It was on February 10, 1911, that the march to the south was begun over an open waste. The absence of all landmarks made it necessary for them to plant flags to mark their course, and to guide their return to winter quarters on the ice barrier.

Thorough Preparations.

Between the time of their start and April 11 they set up three depots, in which they stored in all 6,000 pounds of provisions, of which 2,200 pounds was seal meat. Fifteen hundred and forty pounds of this food they placed in the eighty-first degree of south latitude, and 1,700 pounds more in the eighty-second degree. At the start they had favorable weather and ground conditions, and it was easy to drive their dogs. On February 13 the sledges, each weighing 60 pounds, were driven seventy-three miles. Six dogs made up the team for each sledge. The lowest temperature they found at this time was 49 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. On their return on February 13 from this trip of laying down depots, Amundsen and his followers were rejoiced to find that in three days the Fram had been sailed farthest south of any vessel, and that the Norwegian colors had been raised.

"Good old Fram!" Amundsen describes his feelings. "Farthest north and farthest south!" Before the arrival of winter, the northern summer, the crew of the Fram had to their depot six and a half tons of seal meat, enough for themselves and 120 dogs. They had built huts and tents for their dogs and a portable house had been erected for the men. They were saved from a hard winter. A lux lamp of 200 candle-power gave them brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

In Darkness Four Months.

For four months they were in darkness. The sun left them April 12, but they were not idle, and, working under the light of their powerful lamp, made a complete change in their equipment. The sledges had been found too heavy and clumsy. All the equipment was lightened up for speed. They did not want to be hindered by any unnecessary weight. Amundsen made some very interesting meteorological observations.

The observation of temperatures showed unusually mild weather—much milder than Amundsen expected to find. The general range during the five months they were in winter quarters was from 28 to 75 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature actually recorded was 74 degrees below zero. The mean temperature for the year, according to Amundsen's observations, was 44 degrees below zero.

It was on September 2 that eight men and seven sleds, 9 dogs and provisions for four months started in the quest for the pole. At this time the ground was perfect for sledge work, and the temperature was not too severe. The next day, however, they feared that they had started too soon, for the temperature began to fall, and reached between 50 and 74 below zero. The men and dogs were protected from suffering, but the dogs lost strength daily.

On account of the dogs, Amundsen determined to return to the winter quarters and wait for spring. He lost a few dogs and a couple of his men had their heads frozen.

Started October 23.

On October 23 the party which was to seek the pole started. Amundsen, his four men, four sledges and fifty-two dogs and provisions for four months were the strength of the expedition. The first part of the march was made in easy stages in order to conserve the strength of men and animals. They made their depot in the 80th degree on the 23d, stopped but a short while and went on ahead despite a dense fog.

The dogs they had planted on their first trip served them in good stead as guides. The temperature remained steady at from 4 to 2 degrees below zero. Amundsen before starting, however, changed the plan that all should go south. He determined to take only four men, and the other three were detailed to start for the east and visit King Edward VII. Land.

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MIGUEL GIVES UP CLAIM TO THRONE

Paris, France, March 8.—By the terms of an agreement reached between ex-King Manuel and Don Miguel, Prince of Braganza, at their recent conference in Dover, Prince Miguel relinquished whatever claims he may have to the throne of Portugal to Manuel. The agreement also discloses the fact that not a cent of the millions which the prince's wife, formerly Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, inherited from J. H. (Bill) Smith has been used in the campaign of Manuel to regain his throne, and no future assistance will come from the American girl.

IRISH HOME RULE
BILL IS ASSURED

New York, March 8.—The Irish home rule bill is assured of passage, according to Dudley Ward, member of Parliament, who arrived to-day on the Mauretania. "Every day," declared Mr. Ward, "brings us nearer to home rule for Ireland." "Suppose the lords throw the bill out?" was asked.

TWO MILLION WILL
BE IDLE IN A WEEK

London, March 8.—Official figures given out at the home office to-day show that 700,000 workmen, independent of the miners themselves, have been thrown out of work by the coal strike. Industries are closing down daily, and it is estimated that fully 2,000,000 men will be idle before the end of next week. In addition to this number, more than 1,000,000 miners are idle.

IOWA IS FOR CLARK;
TAFT ALSO GAINING

Des Moines, Iowa, March 8.—Delegates instructed for Clark for President were selected in every one of the four counties holding Democratic conventions in Iowa to-day. They were Black Hawk, Cass, Boone, and Marshall. President Taft has been chosen by the delegates in all four counties. The delegates to the National Convention from the State of Iowa are now being selected. The delegates to the National Convention from the State of Iowa are now being selected.

TENNESSEE HOLDS
LIVELY CONVENTION

Knoxville, Tenn., March 8.—The Second district Republican convention to choose delegates to Chicago broke up in a row here this afternoon and as a result two sets of delegates were named. When the convention adjourned, the Roosevelt supporters greatly outnumbered the Taft supporters and took possession of the hall. The Taft men withdrew to another hall where they named T. A. Wright and John Jennings, Jr., as delegates. The Roosevelt convention nominated John C. Houck and Judge H. B. Lindsey.

MRS. EDNA S. ORAM
GRANTED DECREE

New York, March 8.—An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted to-day to Mrs. Edna S. Oram, now residing with her daughter, Dorothy, in Washington, from Hugh H. Oram, an architect, of this city. The decree was granted down by Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

LOST MRS. GREEVER
'MAY BE IN NEW YORK

New York, March 8.—A clue to the whereabouts of Mrs. W. H. Greever, wife of a Lutheran clergyman, of Columbia, S. C., who disappeared mysteriously from Washington on December 13 last, was obtained to-day by the police who are seeking the missing woman in this city. Although there was nothing definite to announce to-night, it was learned that the thorough search of the papers in New York has brought to light information that promises to restore the missing woman to her husband. He was in the city Friday and talked with Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty concerning the search for Mrs. Greever.

Mayor of Berlin to Quit.

Berlin, March 8.—K. A. Martin Kirchner to-day announced his intention of resigning as mayor of Berlin, a position which he has occupied since 1900. He is seventy years of age.

PRICE OF PEACE IS LARGER NAVY

Keynote of Addresses Given
by Noted Men at En-
gineers' Banquet.

MARKS FAMOUS CONFLICT

Merrimac-Monitor Battle Is Com-
memorated at Brilliant
Feast.

"The price of peace is eternal preparedness." This is the keynote which was struck by men of national prominence in addresses last night at the banquet of the American Society of Naval Engineers held at Rauscher's in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the epoch-making battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads March 8, 1862.

Will Equal Gunners.

Secretary Meyer expressed the opinion that naval engineering will in the future be equal in importance with naval gunnery. He also expressed himself in favor of the amalgamation of naval constructors and paymasters into the line for the purpose of greater efficiency in the service.

Representative Cannon spoke of the need of a greater merchant marine. He said the only way to procure the much-coveted goal is to maintain the coastwise trade and to make grants from the treasury equal to the difference in cost between sailing ships under the American flag and sailing vessels under foreign flags. He said the country will not be ready for free trade until the resources of the land are fully developed.

Content for Commerce.

The war arising from desire for personal gain and from political greed are over," said the Representative. "The content of to-day is a commercial contest. What would happen to England within six months if her mills were closed? What would happen to Germany within six months if her factories were shut down? Both nations to live must maintain their sales abroad. They must sell abroad or die."

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Amundsen's Story
Printed in The Herald
Yesterday Morning.

Long after midnight yesterday morning there came from the other side of the world by cable to London, thence under the Atlantic Ocean to New York, and finally over special wires into the editorial rooms of The Washington Herald, the wonderfully graphic and deeply interesting narrative of the discovery of the south pole, written by the man who had achieved the victory.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.



COUNTRESS WARWICK, SOCIALIST, ARRIVES

Englishwoman Deplores Window
Smashing and Thinks America
Is Nearing Revolution.

New York, March 8.—The Countess of Warwick, sharer of one of the proudest titles in Great Britain, mistress of historic Old Warwick Castle, the one-time mistress of Henry Bolingbroke, "the maker," came to America to-day to teach us democracy-socialism. If you please.

"Do you think I will be permitted to land?" she asked, as she waited, fog-bound, down the bay, after the roughest and most all-around disagreeable trip the Mauretania has ever made. "I have a headache, and I am feeling very tired," she said.

Her clear blue eyes looked up as simply and frankly as if she had just announced that two and two make four or that the Queen of England is really a very gracious lady, although somewhat old-fashioned in her political beliefs.

"I see by the wireless they have charged Mr. and Mrs. Fethick Lawrence with treason," she said. "What do you think of that window-smashing campaign, Lady Warwick?"

"What a shame," replied the countess, sympathetically. "Such a mistake, such an insult to the nation. I am sure you think of that window-smashing campaign, Lady Warwick?"

OPERATIVES WIN ADVANCE.

Lawrence Employers Offer Conciliatory Increase to Strikers.

Taft Carries New Mexico.

ROOSEVELT TO WRITE LETTER TO PRESIDENT

Will Challenge Mr. Taft to Submit Question of
Nominee to Popular Primaries.

Col. Roosevelt's next spectacular demonstration, it was learned last night, will be a letter to President Taft, inviting him, or those who represent him, to submit the determination of the nomination for the Presidency to popular primaries.

It is stated that Senator Dixon's recent letter to Director McKinley, of the Taft bureau, upon this subject was intended to pave the way for Roosevelt's action. The Roosevelt managers charge that in Michigan and Massachusetts the administration has bitterly fought all efforts to secure the enactment of laws providing for Presidential primaries.

CHINESE RIOTING
IS SLOWLY EBBING

Marines Rushed to Re-enforce the
American Legation Guard
at Peking.

The disastrous rioting at Peking, Tientsin, and points along the railroad between those two cities, as an outgrowth of the mutiny of the Imperial troops, has quieted down, and it is believed that further repetitions are not likely at the present time. The 200 marines which sailed from Shanghai a few days ago on the collier Ah-ah-ah, have arrived at Peking, and will be rushed to re-enforce the American Legation guard at Peking.

A regiment of Japanese soldiers has also arrived near Tientsin from Port Arthur, and Gen. Ba M'goun, commander of the Philippine Division, reported to the War Department last night that the Second Battalion of the Fifteenth Cavalry sailed yesterday from Manila for Peking.

Solves Inaugural Problem.

A solution of the political situation as existing between the two factions, the deposed Manchus and the victorious Chinese republicans, gives promise of a satisfactory solution by the inauguration of Yuan Shi Kai in Peking instead of at Nankin. Minister Calhoun in a cablegram to the State Department yesterday stated that the Nankin assembly has authorized the next President to be inaugurated at Peking, to-day.

Several Hundred Thousand Send
Ultimatum to Operators.

Berlin, March 8.—An ultimatum that 200,000 miners will strike unless their demands are met next week was issued to-day by the leaders of the Socialist Miners' Union. The ultimatum refers to the Westphalian coal district, in which 200,000 men are employed.

Low Rates to Florida.

Refuses to Annul Marriage.

Refuses to Annul Marriage.

Refuses to Annul Marriage.

Refuses to Annul Marriage.

TAFT DELIVERS RINGING DEFENSE OF HIS RECORD

"Progressive is as Progressive
Does," He Declares
in Chicago.

FLAYS JUDICIAL RECALL

President Makes Comprehensive
Address Before Swedish-Ameri-
can Republican League.

Chicago, March 8.—In an address before the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois, President Taft to-night recalled the new doctrine advanced by Theodore Roosevelt as "the beginning of manifestation of a despotism." The President was the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the league at the Congress Hotel.

"Such a government," said President Taft, in discussing the recall of judicial decisions as advocated by Col. Roosevelt in his Columbus speech, "would lack in uniformity of law, which is essential to justice, and would produce that confusion and those exceptions in the application of law which are the beginning and manifestation of a despotism."

President Taft drew a sharp distinction between those he considered "real progressives," and pointed to legislation enacted during his administration as proof that he was.

President Taft defined the term "progressive" as including "all who have been moved to efforts of reform by the necessity for legislative and governmental action to dispose of corporate capital and undue vested privileges of the political power and to bring about proper popular and government control and regulation of the use of capital in legitimate avenues and for legitimate purposes."

Paying his respects to progressive extremists, President Taft admitted that these persons are able to attain for a time at least a great popular success. The extremists, he said, wrongfully endeavored to give the impression that others equally imbued with the necessity for reform, but who do not follow the extremists, are not so completely in the power of the government or the placing in jeopardy of life, liberty, and property, are reactionary and unresponsive to the cause of the people.

The President asserted his belief in popular government. He made it clear, however, that he believes more checks and balances should be provided for the government or the placing in jeopardy of life, liberty, and property, are reactionary and unresponsive to the cause of the people.

In citing what he believed to be progressive in his administration President Taft discussed railroad legislation enacted during the last three years, his policy in the prosecution of trusts, his advocacy of Federal incorporation, safety appliances, employers' liability, and workmen's compensation legislation, his conservation policy, and the establishment of postal savings banks.

The Tariff Board.

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HUGO AMES IS HELD
ON BIGAMY CHARGE

London, March 8.—Hugo Ames, who was private secretary to Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy in Washington several years ago, was arrested here to-day charged with bigamy. A decree of divorce was granted Mrs. Ames February 23 last. At the trial of the divorce case, Mrs. Ames declared that her husband's later marriage with Flora Northcote Wilson, in America, after Mr. Ames had obtained a decree of divorce from his first wife in Idaho, was bigamous, as the decree was not valid in England. It was on this plea that the London divorce court granted her a decree.

Refuses to Annul Marriage.

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